Amendments to the Claims

1. (currently amended) A display system comprising:

a pair of displays, the displays being at an obtuse angle to each other; and

a beam splitter so positioned relative to the two displays at the bisectrix of said angle to combine images from the displays whereby one image is transmitted by the beam splitter and the other image is reflected by the beam splitter to provide direct view of images from the displays;

wherein the displays and the beam splitter are in respective planes that are parallel to a common linear axis;

wherein the displays each output polarized light incident on the beam splitter, the polarization of the light incident on the beam splitter from each display being along the same direction at 45 degrees to the common linear axis; and

wherein the images can be separated based on polarization.

2. (canceled)

3. (original) The display system of claim 1, wherein the displays are at an angle greater than 90 degrees to about 170 degrees relative to each other.

4. (original) The display system of claim 1, wherein the displays are at an angle of from about 110 degrees to about 140 degrees relative to each other.

5. (original) The display system of claim 1, wherein the displays are at an angle of approximately 120 degrees relative to each other.

6. (original) The display system of claim 1 in which the displays are flat panel LCDs.

7. (canceled)

8. (currently amended) A display system comprising:

a pair of displays having a length and a width, the displays being at an obtuse angle to each other and having polarized light outputs, the polarization direction for the light output by both displays being the same at an angle of 45 degrees relative to the length and width; and

a beam splitter so positioned relative to the two displays at the bisectrix of said obtuse angle to combine images from the displays whereby one image is transmitted by the beam splitter and the other image is reflected by the beam splitter to provide direct view of images from the displays; and

wherein the polarization is modified by adding quarter wave plates, respectively, to the light paths from the LCDs so that the images from the respective displays as viewed via the beam splitter are separated by right and left circular polarized light.

9. (currently amended) The display system of claim 8 [~~7~~], in which circular polarization is created by a single quarter wave plate located between the beam splitter and the eye of a viewer.

10. (previously presented) A display system comprising:

a pair of displays, the displays being at an obtuse angle to each other; and

a beam splitter so positioned relative to the two displays at the bisectrix of said angle to combine images from the displays whereby one image is transmitted by the beam splitter and the other image is reflected by the beam splitter to provide direct view of images from the displays

wherein the displays each output polarized light incident on the beam splitter , the polarization for both displays being the same;

wherein the images can be separated based on a reversal of direction of the polarization of light from the display where the other image is reflected by the beam splitter; and

wherein the polarization for both displays is right-handed circular polarization or left-handed circular polarization.

11. (original) The display system of claim 10, wherein the beam splitter combines images from both displays to provide viewable overlapping images that respectively have circular polarization in opposite directions.

12. (canceled)

13. (original) The display system of claim 11 wherein the displays are at an angle greater than 90 degrees to about 170 degrees relative to each other.

14. (original) The display system of claim 11, wherein the displays are at an angle of from about 110 degrees to about 140 degrees relative to each other.

15. (original) The display system of claim 11, wherein the displays are at an angle of approximately 120 degrees relative to each other.

16. (previously presented) A method of displaying stereo images, comprising simultaneously displaying a left image on a first display, the first display having a length and a width, and a right image on a second display, the second display having a length and a width, at an obtuse angle relative to the first display such that the left and right images have optical polarization in the same direction at an angle of 45 degrees relative to the length and width of the displays, and using a beam splitter so positioned relative to the first and second displays that one can be viewed directly through the beam splitter and the other can be viewed by reflected light from the beam splitter combining those images in a common light path such that the optical polarization of the left image portion and the right image portion are different in such common light path such that the image portions can be separated based on optical polarization.

17. (original) The method of claim 16, further comprising discriminating the respective images in the common light path using optical polarization.

18. (previously presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the images are color images, each being composed of an assemblage of lines of different respective colors, and wherein the color image from the first display is an arrangement in a one sequence and the color image from the second display is in an arrangement in the opposite sequence.

19. (previously presented) A method of presenting a stereoscopic image for viewing, comprising presenting a left eye image on a display, presenting a right eye image on another display that is at an obtuse angle relative to the first mentioned display, the displays both having a length and a width, both said presenting steps presenting such images having optical polarization in the same direction at an angle of 45 degrees relative to the length and the width of the displays, and using a beam splitter that is so positioned relative to the two displays combining in a substantially common light path the respective images such that the respective images in the common light path have different optical polarization, whereby the images can be separated based on polarization so that one image can be viewed directly through the beam splitter by one eye and the other can be viewed by reflected light from the beam splitter by the other eye.

20. (original) The method of claim 19, further comprising discriminating between the left eye image and right eye image for viewing by respective left and right eyes the respective left and right eye images from the light in the common light path.

21. (original) The method of claim 19, further comprising inverting the image data for one of the images for presenting for viewing in substantially superposed relation to the other image.

22-23. (canceled)

24. (previously presented) A display system, comprising,

a first display device having a length and a width and optical polarization characteristics,

a second display device having a length and a width that are smaller than the first display and having optical polarization characteristics, the second display being at an angle to the first display, wherein the first display and the second display have optical polarization in the same direction at an angle of 45 degrees relative to the length and width of the displays,

a beam splitter at the bisectrix of the angle between the first and second displays devices combining in superimposed viewable relation along a common light path images from the second display with images from a corresponding area of the first display by transmitting an image from one display device and reflecting an image from the other display device.

25-27. (canceled)

28. (previously presented) A display system comprising:

a pair of display devices, the display devices having a length and a width, the display devices providing respective polarized light outputs, wherein the polarized light outputs of the pair of display devices are polarized along the same direction at an angle of 45 degrees relative to the length and width of each display device, the display devices being at an obtuse angle to each other; and

a beam splitter so positioned relative to the two display devices at the bisectrix of said angle to combine images from the display devices whereby one image is transmitted by the beam splitter and the other image is reflected by the beam splitter to provide direct view of images from the displays.

29. (previously presented) The display system of claim 28, wherein the images can be separated based on polarization.

30. (canceled)

31. (previously presented) The display system of claim 28, wherein the display devices are liquid crystal displays.

32-34. (canceled)

35. (previously presented) A method of displaying stereo images, comprising simultaneously displaying a left image on a first display, the first display having a length and a width, and a right image on a second display, the second display having a length and a width, at an obtuse angle to the first display such that the left and right images have optical polarization along the same direction at 45 degrees relative to the length and width of the displays, and using a beam splitter so positioned relative to the two displays that one can be viewed directly through the beam splitter and the other can be viewed by reflected light from the beam splitter combining those images in a common light path such that the optical polarization of the left image portion and the right image portion are different in such common light path such that the image portions can be separated based on optical polarization.

36. (previously presented) A method of presenting a stereoscopic image for viewing, comprising presenting a left eye image on a display, presenting a right eye image on another display that is at an obtuse angle relative to the first mentioned display, the displays each having a length and a width, both said presenting steps presenting such images having optical polarization along the same direction at 45 degrees relative to the length and width of the displays, and using a beam splitter that is so positioned relative to the two displays combining in a substantially common light path the respective images such that the respective images in the common light path have different optical polarization, whereby the images can be separated based on polarization so that one image can be viewed directly through the beam splitter by one eye and the other can be viewed by reflected light from the beam splitter by the other eye.

37. (previously presented) A display system comprising:

a pair of display devices having a length and a width, the display devices providing respective polarized light outputs along the same direction at 45 degrees relative to the length and width of the displays, the display devices being at an obtuse angle to each other; and

a beam splitter so positioned relative to the two display devices at the bisectrix of said angle to combine images from the display devices whereby one image is transmitted by the beam splitter and the other image is reflected by the beam splitter to provide for viewing of images from the display devices, wherein the beam splitter combines images while rotating the plane of linear polarization or sense of circular polarized light.

38. (previously presented) The display system of claim 24, wherein the beam splitter combines images while rotating the plane of linear polarization or sense of circular polarized light.

39. (previously presented) The display system of claim 24, wherein at least part of the first display device other than said corresponding area is directly viewable.

40. (previously presented) The display system of claim 1, wherein the light incident on the beam splitter from the two displays has circular polarization in the same sense, and wherein the images can be separated based on polarization.